BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$6,00
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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The House passed the Senate bill to appoint an agent of the Postoffice Department west of the Mississippi, with a slight amendment. A resolution was offered that the bill to continue in service during the war all persons now in service, be hereafter considered and acted upon in open session. An open vote on the resolution was asked for. The yeas and nays were called, but the call was not sustained, and no vote was taken. A resolution was offered that in the judgment of the House it is earnestly desirable that in order to secure a comfortable subsistance for our valiant army, and allay the discontent known to exist in certain localities, that the present Commissary General be removed. The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 46, nays 20. Mr. Gartrell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to fix the time of meeting of next Congress, with the recommendation that the House concur in the bill, which fixes the first Monday in May. A motion was made to insert the 19th of February. Another motion was made to postpone the consideration of the whole matter till the 15th of February. The question was taken on the last motion by division—ayes 29, noes 80. The House then went into secret session.

In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the public debt, in response to a late resolution. In consequence of not knowing the precise amount of notes funded, the liabilities of the government cannot be accurately stated. The funded debt is $297,871,650; call certificates, $89,206,770; interest bearing notes, $10,465,450; non-interest bearing notes $720,898,095; small notes, over $10,000,000. As near as can be estimated, the whole liability of the government, of every kind, is about $900,000,000.

The Number of Deceased Soldiers.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The number of soldiers that have been killed and died in the service from each State may somewhat be approximated from the following:

To 31st Dec. last the following number of applications had been filed in the 2d Auditor's office by widows and orphans of deceased soldiers: Virginia 4,945; North Carolina 8,261; South Carolina 4,511; Georgia 9,054; Alabama 8,060; Mississippi 3,270; Texas 1,224; Tennessee 871; Florida 561; Arkansas 861, and Louisiana 327.

General Orders No. 80, issued 13th October, 1862, requires that commanders of companies, immediately on the death of a soldier, shall make out and forward to the 2d Auditor a descriptive list showing the name, when and where enlisted, from what cause he died, and when last paid.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals are also required to make similar reports of all soldiers who die.

The following number had been reported up to the 31st Dec. last: Virginia 5,943; North Carolina 7,962; South Carolina 2,900; Georgia 6,277; Alabama 8,987; Tennessee 2,839; Mississippi 5,367; Louisiana 3,139; Florida 1,-19; Arkansas 1,948, and Texas 6,377. These returns show a great deal of negligence by Captains and Surgeons in reporting the deaths of soldiers.

Later From the North, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—New York papers to the 18th received.

War news unimportant.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Trumbull offered an amendment to the enrollment bill, requesting the President to call out one hundred thousand men for one hundred days, with the sole object of driving the rebels out of Virginia. After debate the amendment was rejected.

The *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, on the 8th, brings accounts of a horrible conflagration at Santiago, Chili, on the 8th ultimo, being the last day of the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

The Church of the Company of Jesus was filled to overflowing, mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the edifice, and to participate in the closing exercises. The church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with twenty thousand lamps. Not less than three thousand persons were present, including the *elite* of the capital. Suddenly the gas pipe burst, and almost instantly the entire building was in flames. The poor creatures inside found it impossible, through insufficient means of exit, to escape, and in less than fifteen minutes twenty-five hundred persons perished. The conduct of the priests is censured without stint.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived at New York from a long and unsuccessful cruize after the *Alabama*.

Gold 157¾.

The trial of Forde, indicted for the murder of Dixon, commenced in this city to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—Northern papers to the 19th received. In the House of Representatives, on the 18th, Dawson of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to the effect that the war is not waged for conquest and requesting the President to issue a proclamation that when any State in insurrection shall submit to the Federal government hostilities against her shall cease and such State be protected against all interference with local laws and institutions—tabled, ayes 79, noes 58. Mr. Cox offered a resolution to refer the exchange of prisoners to a Board of Commissioners—tabled, ayes 91, noes 56.—Mr. Smith of Kentucky, offered strong war resolutions. Adopted—ayes 112, noes 16.

In the Senate the resolution for the expulsion of Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Gold 158 and 159.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 25.—Lt. Stringfellow captured, on the 22d, between Warrenton and Germantown, a detachment of 5 men, with a brigade cavalry mail also the arms, equipments and horses of the prisoners.

Two prisoners, captured by the Prince William Cavalry, near Bristow Station, on the 20th, arrived here to-day.

All quiet in front.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 23.—Advices from the front are very encouraging. Our cavalry were within four miles of Knoxville, and have captured five hundred beef cattle, one hundred wagons, and a large amount of property.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1864. NO. 65.

TIME.

Dark dealing power, around thy way
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;
Oblivion's waters cold and black,
Roll onward in thy gloomy track,
And darkly hide from mortal ken
The traces where thy course hath been.

The proudest thing that earth hath known,
The gorgeous splendor of a throne,
The crest and kingly diadem—
Thy peerless arm hath scattered them;
The power that shook the earth with dread,
Lies crush'd beneath thy mighty tread.

Successive years around the flow,
Yet leave no traces on thy brow,
Revealing and destroying all
As firmly now thy footsteps fall,
As when at first thy course was given,
And thy dred limits mark'd by Heaven.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong
Thy tide of years shall roll along!
The sun shall leave his home on high;
The moon and stars of heaven shall die,
But thou shalt be last to fall,
The conqueror and end of all.

ETERNITY.

What is eternity? Can aught
Paint its duration to the thought?
Tell all the sand the ocean laves;
Tell all its changes, all its waves;
Or tell with more laborious pains
The drops its mighty mass contains;
Be this astonishing account
Augmented with the full amount
Of all the drops that clouds have shed
Where'er their wat'ry fleeces spread,
Through all time's long protracted tour
From Adam to the present hour:
Still short the sum nor can it vie
With the more numerous years that lie
Embosomed in Eternity.

Attend, O man, with awe divine,
For this eternity is thine.

OPPOSED TO MONARCHY.—The Atlanta *Register* says:

Thrones and Kings are expensive institutions.—The standing armies that guard the sleeping monarchs and tinseled queens of the taxed and impoverished people of Europe, cost seven hundred millions of dollars annually. This estimate does not include the countless millions squandered by these heaven-descended scions of royalty, nor the untold wealth wasted on useless navies. Taxation and poverty, and splendor and debauchery, idleness and luxury, and penury and haggard want, stalk hand in hand throughout the domains of kings, and yet there are crazed enthusiasts in the South who advocate the consolidation of the States and the creation of a monarchy under the guise of Republicanism.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN.—If amid the excitement and tumult of war, the education of children is neglected, the whole nation will reap the bitter fruits of the negligence for many years to come. The boys that are now running wild about city streets, will in a few years have control of the country, and will have the management of affairs both in Church and State. A heavy responsibility then rests upon parents and guardians of the present day if they do not educate them in such a manner as to prepare them for the important places they will have to fill in the future destiny of the country.

The London *Times* states that a Mr. Superville, a Frenchman by birth, formerly an advocate in the South of France, but for the last seventeen years a resident of Texas, "had arrived in Paris in the character of special envoy from the Confederate States.—He is said to have a mission to notify the French government of the recognition by the Confederate States, of the Empire of Mexico, and, also, to try to persuade Napoleon to recognize the South in return." The *Times* further states that Superville got away from Matamoras in a French ship of war, which the admiral sent him to go to Vera Cruz, when he embarked in the French steamer Florida for St. Nazaire.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A TEACHER THAT THOroughly understands the English language, to teach in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Address S. A. BANKS,
Jan 25-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.
Jan 25-7t*

GENUINE CREAM ALE.

GENUINE CREAM ALE, ON DRAUGHT, MAY be had at all times, at my store on Fayetteville street, near the Court-House. Families can be supplied by the gallon or quart. WM. WHITE.
Jan 25-3t

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, POGNE & CO.,
Jan 25 1m Graham, N. C.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has need the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir:—I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	80@90c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60 to 70c
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$9@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$15
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 90 to $1 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $7 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $12 to $14 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $12 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $14 to $15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 65 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 25 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 10 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2.50 to $2 75 per gallon.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DWELLING FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, A COMFORTABLE DWELLING WITH all necessary out-buildings, good garden, and well of good water in the yard. Apply to
Jan 22-3t* J. J. CHRISTOPHERS.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn or bacon—the latter preferred. Apply to him in person or by letter.
H. L. OWEN,
Jan 23-6t taw at Hillsboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 20TH INST., I LOANed a brown comfort to a sick lady who got off the train between Greensboro and Raleigh. She will please return it to Mr. Phifer at Raleigh, of the Provost Guard, on the N. C. Railroad. W. M. CAMPBELL,
Jan 23-3t Surg. 7th N. C. T.

SITUATION WANTED,

A SITUATION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDENT or general manager by a thorough and competent manufacturer from Manchester, England, a late refugee from Memphis, Tenn., who is 55 years of age and has had forty years' experience in the business. Understands the manufacture of both wool and cotton, is also a millwright, machinist and engineer. Any person in want of such a man will call at room No. 14, Exchange Hotel, or address M. KELLY through the Post Office.
Jan 22-3t*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 9 tf RALEIGH N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 22-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22 td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. ADdress the subscriber at Beulah P. O., N. C.
Jan 22 1w* B. R. HINNANT.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF MR. HORTON, near Camp Holmes, on Thursday night, the 31st of December last, a horse mule of medium size, mouse colored and has very short ears for a mule. The above reward will be given for any information concerning him so that I can get him. Any information may be given to W. H. Oneal, at St. Charles P. O., Johnston County, or to the undersigned at Camp Holmes, N. C.
Jan 23-3t* H. H. JOHNSTON, Co A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

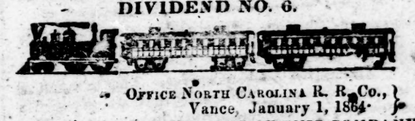
TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.
GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

DIVIDEND NO. 6.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14 2w* Administrator.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'
Jan 14-3tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage, (144 pp., 18 mo.,) may be had at all Bookstores.
Price $1. One-third off to the trade.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 10
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Hendeseon.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President.—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State.—Judah P. Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice.—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department.—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. R Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department.—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department.—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department.—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.

"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," fine a Scotch melody. Price $1 00.

"No One to Love," by W. D. Harvey. Price $1 50.
One half off to the trade.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1.50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parti at a distance are expected to remit promptly when 'lls are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Food Question.

Are the people at home who make the meat and bread doing their whole duty? The army and the families of the soldiers must not only be fed, but the latter must have provisions at prices they can pay. How can a man, who professes to love his country and desires its independence, take from the wife of a soldier the amount of wages he receives for two months of toil, danger and suffering for one bushel of meal? They give as an excuse for the prices demanded that the money is worthless. But, Mr. Producer, is not the currency worth as much to you as the soldier who works for eleven dollars a month, and the poor woman who makes a shirt for fifty cents? If the large producers wish to stop desertion and make the soldier contented, let them sell meat at 25 cents a pound and corn at $2 a bushel. No wonder that men in the army are dissatisfied and demoralized when they hear of the inhuman conduct of many of those at home who promised them when they volunteered that their families should be provided for. Just think of a poor woman, the wife of a soldier, with five or six children, trying to live on his eleven dollars a month and her own scant earnings, with meal at $20 a bushel and meat at $3 a pound. And why are these things so? We answer, the greed and avarice of the producers and speculators. But there are exceptions, bright shining examples of humanity and christianity, here and elsewhere. We see that meetings have been held in several of the counties in Georgia, and the planters have resolved to sell meat and bread at reasonable prices—in one county bacon is to be sold at 25 cents per lb. and corn at $1 per bushel. Several months ago we ma an appeal to the planters of this State, begging th m to establish uniform prices and sell at reasonable rates; that such a course would encourage the soldiers in the field, make them contented and benefit our cause; but instead of heeding our appeals, every one who has a pound of meat or a bushel of corn to sell seems to be trying to extort the highest possible price for it, and many who bring their produce to this market go round town demanding *specie* for it. Many of these men talk and profess to be in favor of the "last man and last dollar," and even have the effrontery to canvass the "loyalty" of other persons; but it never occurs to them that they, in depreciating the currency of the government and oppressing and starving the families of soldiers, are the worst enemies the Confederacy has.

We copy the following from an Augusta paper and commend it to our farmers, and appeal to them to follow the example of the patriotic Georgians:

We are glad to notice that the planters in several sections of Georgia have at length aroused themselves to the true condition of affairs; have commenced taking steps in the right direction; have resolved to prove by their acts that they are ready to do their share towards bringing the present civil war to a successful close; have determined to do all that can be or ought to be demanded of them. In Monroe county the planters have met and consulted together. At the meeting they resolved hereafter to furnish provisions and other articles they raise at the following rates: Corn $2.50 per bushel; wheat $5.00 per bushel; bacon, $1.00 per pound; beef 40 cents per pound; lard $1 00 per pound; fodder $2.00 per hundred; oats $1.50 per bushel.

At a meeting of the planters of Sumter county it was agreed that in that section the price of corn should be $1.00 per bushel, and bacon 25 cents per pound. We learn that meetings have also been called in other counties in the State.

The action of the planters in the above mentioned counties shows the right spirit. An example has been set worthy of being imitated throughout the entire Confederacy. The great question of the day is the food question. There is now no doubt on that point. It remains entirely with the producers whether or no our cause shall be crippled for lack of sustenance for the armies, and for the people at home. Let every person who has land raise all he can of the articles necessary to sustain life. Let them resolve to sell the same at the lowest possible figure. Let them do all in their power to put down the suicidal spirit of speculation in food, now altogether too prevalent, and thus assist consumers to supply their wants at reasonable rates. If our planters will resolve to take steps of this kind, and also carry out what they resolve to do, all will be well with us. If they adopt a contrary course, we fear the scenes of turmoil and strife that will surely occur. It is of no use to shut our eyes to the real condition of affairs now existing. We, as a nation, are this day wandering as it were along the verge of a frightful precipice of ruin. One false step may plunge us over the brink. It is useless for us to flatter ourselves in a sleep of false security. Action, prompt and decisive action, is now demanded of every true lover of his country. We have had enough of delay and time-serving policy. We must awake to our whole duty—and do it also. Despotism and anarchy threaten to sweep over our country. And if the proper measures are not adopted, rapine and murder will stalk boldly through our fair land and deluge it with blood.

Public Meetings.

We learn from Mr. Best, member of the House of Commons from Greene county, that a large meeting was held at the Court House in that county on Thursday last, at which resolutions were passed endorsing the general course of Gov. Vance, and urging him to convene the General Assembly forthwith. The meeting also expressed in favor of a Convention.

We also learn that there was a district meeting at Wilton, Granville county, one day last week, largely attended, at which resolutions similar to those of the Greene meeting were passed, and delegates were appointed to attend a county meeting at Oxford on Tuesday of February Court.

All Quiet Below.

Gentlemen who left Kinston on yesterday assure us that all is profoundly quiet in that region, and that if any reinforcements are being received along the coast to make a demonstration in this direction the fact is not known to our lower pickets. We shall endeavor to keep posted, and if any move be made will let the public know it.

The Wright Fund.

During the past week, we learn, Mr. R. H. Battle, Jr., received as contributions to the fund $50 each from two ladies from Wilmington, and $10 from another; also $30 from a friend in Salisbury contributed by himself, another gentleman and a young lady in sums of $10 each.

The whole amount collected by Mr. Battle is $2090, and this sum he to-day remits to a lady friend of Dr. Wright's distressed family who will see that it is properly applied.

An impression prevails in Mobile that that city is to be attacked at an early day. The place is said to be well fortified and strong hopes are entertained that it can be held against any force that may be brought against it. Considering Gen. Bragg's efficiency and superiority as an artillerist and engineer, what better use could he be put to than the defense of Mobile? If thus assigned the act would no doubt give satisfaction to the citizens of that city and the country.

It is just two hundred and two days since the Yankees commenced pegging away on Charleston, and yet the proud old city stands defiantly by the seaside.—The seige has cost them millions of dollars, and yet Charleston is ours, and we trust will be till the last battle is fought and our independence achieved.

D. H. Hill, a young gentleman of rare literary attainments, a resident of this city, has undertaken to conduct the *Spirit of the Age* until some permanent arrangement can be made. Mr. Hill will doubtless make an entertaining, instructive and interesting paper.

SHIP AND CARGO SAFE.—We are glad to be able to state that both the *Advance* and her cargo are safe. The cargo has all been landed safely, and the steamer arrived at her wharf on Sunday morning and is already taking in return cargo. May her flag ever float.

A Richmond paper says the amount of well dressed drunkenness to be seen on the streets of that city is really alarming. A man must have a princely income to sport good clothes and keep drunk in these times.

Mr. Fulton, Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, has been too unwell for several days to attend to the duties of his position. He was better on Saturday, however, and expected to be at his post soon.

Burnside has been ordered to Grant's army and is to act as Chief of Cavalry.

Large numbers of the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army at Dalton, are re-enlisting for the war.

Three shad, first of the season, were sold in the Savannah market on Tuesday of last week, for fourteen to fifteen dollars each.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—The Hendersonville *Times*, of the 21st, says:

The "Transylvania" war is over. That's a fact as big as two counties. We learn that about eighty deserters and recusant conscripts have been picked up in Gloucester, Douthard's Cove, Hog-back, Canada, and the Laurel and Balsam Mountains. This speaks well for Major Bryson and his gallant "militia." They have worked well. If any more deserters are heard of in there, send the Major back, and give him more time. Don't be over hasty in a good work. A few Confederate troops under Capt. Gash and Lieut. Deaver, lent efficient aid.

The following little Gem we clip from Dombey:

"She died," said Polly, "and was never seen again, for she was buried in the ground where the trees grow."

"The cold ground," said the child shuddering again.

"No! the warm ground," returned Polly, "where the ugly little seeds are turned into beautiful flowers and where good people turn into angels and fly away to heaven."

We have been advertising for printers for the past three months, (says the Knoxville *Register*) and can only get responses from those in the army. Elsewhere there are none, and yet there is a manifest disposition in Congress to rescind the clause of the Exemption Act which relieves typographers from military duty. In the battle of Chickamauga alone thirty of the former press gang of the South were killed and wounded.

The Federals are going to establish a line of signal stations South along the Mississippi river, in order to have information that may prevent depredations by Confederate guerrillas, if possible. The stations it is said will each have small garrisons for defence, and to signal each other and the gunboats in the case of danger.

The Federal papers think Forrest intends to attack Memphis.

An organization to aid emigrants from Europe to come to the United States has been formed in Boston.

From the Peterburg Express.]

EXEMPTION OF EDITORS—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

In England the Press is called the Fourth Estate of the realm. It is in fact the *First*, for neither King, Lords or Commons, or all of them put together, exert such a power over the people. In England the Press is free in every sense—free to speak its opinions upon all subjects—free to condemn public measures—to denounce public abuses—to rebuke corruption in all its shapes—to expose vice and depravity in high places as well as in low—free to approve and maintain the right; free to censure and resist the wrong. There are no trammels upon the expression of thought by the British Press, but editors and correspondents have a clear, unobstructed, illimitable field for their intellectual range. No fear of provoking the frowns of Power and incurring the penalties of its wrath, intimidates or disturbs the conductors of and contributors to the daily and periodical journals of that proud and mighty empire, whose people are as jealous of their civil, political and religious liberties as the most chivalrous herp is of his honor. A free press, in their view, is the palladium of their rights, and any attempt on the part of the government to throw around it arbitrary restrictions or to impose upon it exactions inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, would speedily result in the overthrow and disgrace of the Minister who would dare such an attempt. We have always admired the fearless character of the public journals of England, whilst frequently dissenting from the doctrines and ideas inculcated by them in their discussions of public questions. We wish that the example which they present before us of perfect independence of thought and utterance, unawed by the displeasure even of Royalty itself, and not to be seduced by ministerial blandishments—would be emulated by the whole Southern press, so that it would always stand between the people and the Government, as a bulwark of protection for the latter against the former—that it would judge public men and public measures not factiously, or under the influence of prejudices on the one hand or partialities on the other, but fairly, honestly and reflectingly, with reference solely to the good of the country. A free press, thus conducted, well merits the eloquent tribute which was paid to it by Curran, when he pronounced it to be the palladium of the public safety.

In looking over our exchanges yesterday, our attention was attracted to a recent letter from the Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* to that journal, in which he discusses the subject of a proposition now before Congress for including editors of newspapers in the vast list of those who are to be sent to the army, or *detailed* to attend to other affairs, at the discretion of the Executive. We are decidedly of the opinion that such an increase of the President's power would be a dangerous conflict with the liberties of the people and a deadly blow to the freedom of the press. What independence could an editor have if he was liable at any hour to be transferred to the camp and kept there on account, it might be, of something he had written that was distasteful or offensive to the government? and how could he speak his own free thoughts when hampered and embarrassed by the reflection that he was but a detail of the President's; that he stood indebted to that high personage for his present exemption from military service as a mere favor, which might be withdrawn at any time that it might be deemed by him desirable or advisable, or, in other words, when troubled and perplexed, as he would always be, by the fear of giving offense in his columns to the President or his Cabinet? A man really worthy of such power as this, would neither desire nor accept it. Raised a freeman, he would frown down every movement or measure, the object or effect of which might be to enslave the conscience or infringe the rights of a single citizen; unless, indeed, a terrible crisis in public affairs, involving not only the safety but the life of the republic, demanded at his hands, as an unavoidable alternative, a temporary exercise of the power we are reprobating. A high minded, patriotic Executive, faithful to his trust, and thinking only of the ways in which he would best subserve the public interests, would, so far from resenting the criticisms upon his acts of a free press, couched in respectful terms, be pleased to see them and to profit by them. It is but a little soul that, in such a high position, would take umbrage and indulge in vindictive displays on such occasions. A man possessing such a narrow and mean spirit, is totally unworthy to be the Chief Magistrate of a free people—of a people possessing a spark of intelligence, virtue and self-respect.

LAMARTINE ON THE RELIGION OF REVOLUTIONARY MEN.

I knew—I sigh when I think of it—that hitherto the French people have been the least religious of all the nations of Europe. Is it because the idea of God which arises from all the evidences of nature and from the depth of reflection—being the profoundest and weightiest idea of which human intelligence is capable; and the French mind, being the most rapid, but the most superficial, lightest and most unreflective of all European races, this mind has not the force and severity necessary to carry far and long the greatest conception of the human understanding?

Is it because our government have always taken it upon themselves to think for us, to believe for us, and pray for us? Is it because we are and have been a military people, a soldier nation, led by kings, heroes and ambitious men, from battle-field to battle-field, making conquests and never keeping them, ravaging, dazzling, charming and corrupting Europe; and bringing home the manners, vices, bravery, lightness and impiety of the camp to the firesides of the people?

I know not, but certain it is that the nation has an immense progress to make in serious thought, if she wishes to be free. If we look at the characters, compared as regards religious sentiments, of the great nations of Europe, America, even Asia, the advantage is not for us. The great men of the country live and die, forgetting completely the only idea for which it is worth living and dying; they live and die, looking at the spectator, or, at most, at posterity.

Open the history of America, the history of England, and the history of France; read the great lives, the great deaths, the great martyrdoms, the great words, at the hour when the ruling thought of life reveals itself in the last words of dying, and compare.

Washington and Franklin fought, spoke, suffered, always in the name of God, for whom they acted, and the liberator of America died confiding to God the liberty of the people and his own soul.

Sidney, the young martyr of patriotism, guilty of nothing but impatience, and who died to expatiate his country's dream of liberty, said to his jailor: "I rejoice that I die innocent towards the king, but a victim resigned to the King on High, to whom all life is due."

The publicans of Cromwell only sought the way of God even in the field of battle. Their politics were their faith, their reign, their prayer, their death a psalm. One hears, sees, feels that God was in all the movements of these great people.

But cross the sea, traverse La Mancha, come to our times, open our annals, and listen to the last words of the great political actors of this drama of our liberty: One would think that God was eclipsed from the soul, that His name was unknown in the language. History will have the air of an atheist when she recounts to posterity these annihilations, rather than deaths of celebrated men in the greatest year of France! The victims only have a God; the tribune and lictors have none.

Look at Mirabeau on the bead of death. "Crown me with flowers," said he, "intoxicate me with perfumes, let me die in the sound of delicious music."—Not a word of God or of his son. Sensual philosopher, he desired only supreme sensualism, a last voluptuousness in his agony.

Contemplate Madame Roland, the strong-hearted woman of the revolution, on the cart that conveyed her to death. She looked contemptuously on the besotted people who killed their prophets and sybils.—Not a glance toward Heaven. Only one word for the earth she was quitting—"O Liberty."

Approach the dungeon door of the Girondins.—Their last night, a banquet; the only hymn, the Marseillaise.

Fellow Camille Desmoulins to his execution. A cool and indecent pleasantry at the trial, and a long imprecation on the road to the guillotine, were the two last thoughts of this dying man on his way to the last tribunal.

Here Danton on the platform of the scaffold, at the distance of a line from God and eternity. "I have had a good time of it; let me go to sleep."—Then to the executioner, "you will show my head to the people—it is worth the trouble!" His faith, annihilation; his last sigh, vanity. Behold the Frenchman of this latter age!

What must one think of the religious sentiments of a free people whose great figures seem thus to march in procession to annihilation, and to whom that terrible minister, death itself, recalls neither the threatenings nor promise of God!

The republic of these men without a God has quickly been stranded. The liberty won by so much heroism and so much genius has not found in France a conscience to shelter it, a God to avenge it, a people to defend it against the atheism which has been called glory. All ends in a soldier and some apostate republicans travestied into courtiers. An atheistic republicanism cannot be heroic. When you terrify it, it bends! when you would buy it, it sells itself.—Who would take any heed? The people ungrateful and God non-existent. So finish atheist revolutions.

AN AMUSING STAMPEDE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, describing the late raid of Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry into Hardy county, Virginia, says:

As the head of the column emerged and came in view of the Patterson Creek Valley, to the astonishment and delight of every one, a train of forty wagons was discovered meandering "its slow length along." On it came, right into our ravenous jaws.

In the rear of the train marched an infantry guard of one hundred men. As soon as they passed our front, Rosser's brigade darted down the mountain side after them, leaping fences and ditches in their course, and galloping with headlong fury over the frozen swamps that filled the valley.

Any one who has ever seen a wagon train stampeded will admit that the war furnishes nothing more profoundly entertaining to a philosophic spectator, or more amusing to anybody. There seems to be a sort of inexplicable electric chain of communication between the different drivers of a wagon train. Let the hindmost one discover danger, and at once the foremost driver knows of it, as it were, by instinct.—The mules, always keen observers, are not slow to catch the general panic, and soon become more frightened than their terrified drivers, who, with frantic screams at them to hurry up, and with spasmodic applications of the lash, endeavor to escape the terrible doom that pursues them. The wagons themselves, seem, for the time, endowed with vitality. They plunge and rear with a kind of desperate energy that makes them seem animated; while a whole train thus moving some fast teams running into slow ones, wild teams running out of the road through the fields, and some contrary ones trying to turn round, presents a diramic view of life that must be seen to be appreciated.

As it happened upon this occasion, every wagoner in the train could see Rosser, with his brigade, dashing like a thunderbolt down the mountain side after them, with a war whoop that penetrated to their very souls as it echoed and re-echoed along the valley.—Presto, cheque, and immediately, as if by the power of a magician, the unsuspecting train that was pursuing the even tenor of its way became a surging chaotic mass.

Driver after driver leaped from his post of duty and ran to the woods. The mules, however, in many cases, did not abate their speed, but, as if shunning a fate that consigned them to the short rations of Dixie, redoubled their energy and refused to be halted. All the wagons were captured and about sixty of the guard, who at first ran without firing, until they had gotten a position on a hill-side flanked by an impassable ditch, and here they made quite a stubborn resistance for a while.

That same evening, Gen. Chambliss went up the creek a short distance, and, having invested a stockade fort of the enemy, garrisoned with twenty men, obtained its surrender.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE.—We are indebted to the Asheville *News* for the annexed in reference to the capture of Gen. Vance with a part of Henry's battalion, by the Yankees:

Capture of Brig. Gen. Vance.—Some days since Gen. Vance, with a part of Henry's battalion and a few men from Thomas' Legion, started towards Sevierville, Tennessee. At Gatlinsburg he left his artillery and all his men but at out one hundred, dashed into Sevierville, and captured a Yankee train of seventeen wagons, with the teamsters and wagon masters. Six hundred Yankee cavalry were encamped six miles below town, to whom information was of course promptly communicated of what Gen. Vance had done.

In the meantime Gen. V. pushed off towards Cosby with his prize, stopping at Shult's Mill about an hour, having sent a courier ordering the men at Gatlinsburg to meet him there. This they failed to do, stating that the route was impracticable for artillery.—At the end of about an hour, and while Gen. Vance's men were entirely off their guard, the Yankees swept down upon them, taking them completely by surprise. A running fight ensued, our men scattering in every direction, and making a stand wherever a few of them could get together. Gen. Vance rallied a little squad, and after an ineffectual resistance against overwhelming numbers, was captured, with his Inspector General, Capt. Lucius H. Smith, and about thirty others. Major Charlie Roberts was in the affair, as was also Dr. W. H. Murdoch, but escaped, with many others. The Yankees recaptured their wagons, and also one ambulance and about fifty horses from Gen. Vance's command.

Col. Henry, with his cavalry and artillery, worked his way through the mountains, and passed over the battle ground the next day, and most of the information in regard to the capture of Gen. Vance he obtained from people living on the spot. The Yankees did not tarry long, but pushed off rapidly as possible.

These are substantially the facts as gathered from the information received here by Col. Palmer, of this unfortunate affair.

When will our people learn the importance of heeding both ends of the injunction, "Watch and pray?"

CONCLUSION TO THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—The author of the Star Spangled Banner omitted the last verse of that once celebrated song. Here it is:

Farewell to that flag, though long it hath waved,
The pride of our land, and the world's admiration;
Now sullied and shorn, its supports enslaved,
It flaunts but to tell of its own degradation;
Accursed be the name
That hath covered with shame,
That fled, e'en the emblem of glory and fame,
For the dark despotic flood hangs death wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Atlanta *Register* has been permitted to make extracts from a letter dated January 18, 1864, written by a Tennesseean, now at Dalton, to his correspondent in Atlanta. He came from upper East Tennesse, and passed through Monroe and McMinn counties.

"There were no Yankees at Athens except a few stragglers, the Federal regiment heretofore there having left, and was then at Riceville. I was in McMinn a week. I travelled in daylight, and on the public roads. We were armed and expected to give the enemy a fight, if we should meet them. We were reported to Yankee headquarters, and scouts sent after us. They have been very severe upon our people, taking everything they could find, especially meat and horses. They took all your meat except three or four pieces. They left two of your horses. The Yankees treated —— and —— equally as bad as Southerners. I think many of the Union men would welcome back our army to East Tennessee. I was one night in Madisonville. W. C. fared worse than any one else. All of his meat was taken, and everything eatable about his house. They took twenty-seven tobacco boxes from him.

"There is a brigade of Yankees at Charleston, and Hiwassee is picketed up to the mountains. One regiment is at Loudon. No others between the rivers. A few at Marysville. It was reported that a Provost Marshal office was to be opened at Madisonville, and that Important Sam Henderson will be the Marshal. The Union men are very much frightened, expecting a raid. A few men could easily clear lower East Tennessee of all the Yankees."

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO BE TESTED.—The Chicago *Post* says that a case has arisen in St. Louis which will probably bring the question as to the constitutional validity of the President's proclamation of freedom before the Supreme Court of the nation for decision. The case is that of a negro woman, Elizabeth Butler, who was sentenced, on Friday of last week, before the Criminal Court of St. Louis, to five years in the penitentiary for vagrancy. This woman is a "contraband" from Alabama, and has no evidence of her freedom, and the question is as to her *status*. Under the law of Missouri, the punishment provided in a case of this kind for a slave is stripes on the back and costs for the owner, or, in case he cannot be made liable for them, she is to be sold to pay the costs of the trial, and suffer the punishment also. But if the proclamation, which declares the slaves in certain States and parts of States free, in a body, is constitutional, this person is a free woman or colour, and as such, must have the privilege of serving her time in the penitentiary like a white criminal. The decision of the court treats her as a free person, without the evidence of that fact which the law of Missouri requires. Her counsel raises the point before Judge Primm, and if the decision is against him, as he expects it will be, will carry the case on an appeal before the Supreme Court.

RAISE VEGETABLES.—We commend the advice of the Columbus, Ga., *Times* to our own people. That paper says:

We again urge upon our planting friends the policy and duty of preparing for a bountiful crop of vegetables for their negroes. There is not, by a large amount, meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rations to the army and people, negroes included. The army must be fed, we all know, and the smoke-houses of planters must furnish the subsistence. The meat rations of the negro must be *reduced to* at least two pounds per week. With a plenty of vegetables this is sufficient, or will do very well. Without that addition the negroes *will suffer*. Let every planter, then, put in at least a half acre in collards to every ten hands. If he will manure the ground highly, that half acre will be worth to him a thousand dollars or more. Now is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather. It won't hurt them. In three months from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man who adopts this advice.

GEN. COBB'S SPEECH IN AMERICUS.—We learn, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that Gen. Cobb's speech in Americus, on Saturday, was attended with the happiest results. The patriotic planters of that wealthy country met and resolved to furnish supplies to the Government at its own price, and to sell provisions to soldiers' families in the county at very low rates, as, we are informed, one dollar for corn, twenty-five cents for bacon, and so on.

Gen. Magruder has issued a general order that all non-commissioned officers and privates who distinguish themselves in any engagement in his command shall be presented with a suitable badge with the cross of the Legion of Honor engraved on it. This badge is similar to those granted by the Great Napoleon to his veterans, and which was considered the highest mark of esteem a soldier could wear by the entire French nation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, THE 30th inst., I shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Rock salt. All who have bags there will please attend.
THOS. G. WHITAKER.
Jan 26-2t Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.
Standard copy 2 times.

A FRENCH PIANO FOR SALE!

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANO, 6¾ OCTAVE of good tune and finely finished, can be had by early application at BRANSON & FARRARS,
Jan 26 7t* Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years. He wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
H. R. BRYAN.
Jan 26-tf

WANTED,

SPUN COTTON IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTities. Any person having any to dispose of will please make it known. I will pay the highest cash price. Two doors South of the Express office.
Just received a fine lot of Ladies' and Gents Shoes and Brogans.
J. H. KIRKHAM.
Jan 26-3t*

$25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and delivery to me of my boy ESSEX. Said boy is about 18 or 19 years old, light complexion, large eyes, one resembling a glass eye, and is rather awkward in his walk—leans forward. He sometimes says his name is Jim.
P. COWPER.
Jan 26-3t

A LIKELY BOY AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Tuesday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, ONE LIKELY PLOUGH BOY, 13 years of age, sound and healthy.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Ag't.
Jan 26-1t*

A GRAND BALL

WILL COME OFF, AT THE COLLINS' HOUSE, Kittrell's Depot, on the night of Thursday the 4th of February next, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State. Terms of admission $20 per head.
D. McD. LINDSAY,
Jan 26-1w Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

OLD 6 PER CENT. N. C. BONDS. INTERNAL Improvement Bonds, and 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.
W. H. JONES,
Jan 26-6t* Agent.